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Second Regular Session - 2020

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1331

BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

AN ACT

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2	RELATING TO CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE ACT; AMENDING SECTION 54-704, IDAHO CODE,
3	TO PROVIDE FOR A CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIAN CERTIFIED IN CLINICAL NUTRITION
4	TO ISSUE CERTAIN PRESCRIPTIONS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AND
5	AMENDING SECTION 54-716, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR APPROVED VITAMINS
6	OR MINERALS TO BE OBTAINED FOR OFFICE USE FROM A COMPOUNDING PHARMACY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 54-704, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 54-704. CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE. (1) Chiropractic practice and procedures that may be employed by physicians are as follows: the system of specific adjustment or manipulation of the articulations and tissues of the body; the investigation, examination and clinical diagnosis of conditions of the human body and the treatment of the human body by the application of manipulative, manual, mechanical, physiotherapeutic or clinical nutritional methods and may include the use of diagnostic X-rays.
 - (2) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Adjustment" means the application of a precisely controlled force applied by hand or by mechanical device to a specific focal point on the anatomy for the express purpose of creating a desired angular movement in skeletal joint structures in order to eliminate or decrease interference with neural transmission and correct or attempt to correct subluxation complex; "chiropractic adjustment" utilizes, as appropriate, short—lever force, high—velocity force, short—amplitude force, or specific line-of-correction force to achieve the desired angular movement, as well as low—force neuromuscular, neurovascular, neuro-cranial, or neuro-lymphatic reflex technique procedures.
 - (b) "Manipulation" means an application of a resistive movement by applying a nonspecific force without the use of a thrust that is directed into a region and not into a focal point of the anatomy for the general purpose of restoring movement and reducing fixation.
 - (c) "Massage therapy," also called massology, means the systematic manual or mechanical mobilization of the soft tissue of the body by such movements as rubbing, kneading, pressing, rolling, slapping and tapping for the purpose of promoting circulation of the blood and lymph, relaxation of muscles, release from pain, restoration of metabolic balance, and the other benefits both physical and mental.
 - (3) Nothing herein contained shall allow a physician to:
 - (a) Perform surgical operations or practice obstetrics; or
 - (b) Prescribe, dispense, independently administer, distribute, or direct to a patient a drug, substance or product that:

- (i) Under federal law is required, prior to being dispensed or delivered, to be labeled with any of the following statements:
 - 1. "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription";
 - 2. "Rx only"; or

- 3. "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian"; or
- (ii) Is required by any applicable federal or state law, rule or regulation to be dispensed on prescription only or prescription drug order only, or is restricted to use by practitioners only.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, a chiropractic physician certified in clinical nutrition may independently administer prescription drug products as provided in section 54-716, Idaho Code.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, a chiropractic physician certified in clinical nutrition may issue a prescription for drug products provided in section 54-716, Idaho Code, to be:
 - (a) Dispensed by an Idaho licensed pharmacy;
 - (b) Delivered directly to the prescribing chiropractic physician's office; and
 - (c) Administered directly to the patient in the prescribing chiropractic physician's office.
- (6) Chiropractic practice, as herein defined, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine within the meaning of the laws of the state of Idaho defining the same, and physicians licensed pursuant to this chapter shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 18, title 54, Idaho Code, nor liable to any prosecution thereunder, when acting within the scope of practice as defined in this chapter.
- SECTION 2. That Section 54-716, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 54-716. ADMINISTERING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRODUCTS. (1) A licensee under this chapter who is certified in clinical nutrition may obtain and independently administer, during chiropractic practice, the following prescription drug products:
 - (a) Vitamins:
 - (i) Vitamin A;
 - (ii) All B vitamins; and
 - (iii) Vitamin C;
 - (b) Minerals:
 - (i) Ammonium molybdate;
 - (ii) Calcium;
 - (iii) Chromium;
 - (iv) Copper;
 - (v) Iodine;
 - (vi) Magnesium;
 - (vii) Manganese;
 - (viii) Potassium;
 - (ix) Selenium;
 - (x) Sodium; and

(xi) Zinc;
(c) Fluids:
(i) Dextrose;
(ii) Lactated ringers;
(iii) Plasma lyte;
(iv) Saline; and
(v) Sterile water;

(d) Epinephrine; and

- (e) Oxygen for use during an emergency or allergic reaction.
- (2) The prescription drug products listed in subsection (1) of this section may be administered through oral, topical, intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous routes. The route of administration and dosing shall be in accordance with the product's labeling as approved by the federal food and drug administration or with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (3) The prescription drug products listed in subsection (1) of this section shall be obtained from a wholesale distributor, manufacturer, pharmacy or outsourcing facility licensed under chapter 17, title 54, Idaho Code.
- (4) No vitamin or mineral may be compounded, as defined in section 54-1705, Idaho Code, by a chiropractic physician. A compounded drug product containing two (2) or more of the approved vitamins or minerals shall be obtained for office use from either an outsourcing facility or a compounding pharmacy licensed under chapter 17, title 54, Idaho Code.
- (5) Nothing herein would remove or impact the ability of a chiropractic physician who does not obtain a clinical nutrition certification to continue to utilize nonprescriptive nutritional supplements.